doubt, no longer than the few years required to cement and fix the unity of Germany. The second republic was milder than the first; the third republic is milder than the second, and Napoleonic imperialism, resting on popular suffrage, which was a weak copy of the old feudal imperialism of Charlemagne, in disappearing from France, is reappearing in the gentler form of a paternal kind of imperialism in the German Fatherland, to which King William has given unity, glory and safety, and will presently give liberty.

And now, with the opening of this decade of the seventies, how grandly has the dramatic action of its first year begun and advanced. By the succession of events which we have briefly hinted we have seen the forms of government, popular as well as monarchical, softening by regular gradations, and the line of rational change sweeping eastward, pushing on the Russian Czar to become the pioneer of Christianity in the far Orient; then, in his turn, to give way to constitutional monarchy; the latter to yield also, in due time, to the republic. In what fulness of years or ripeness of events we shall next discover Asia undergoing the same process we will hardly be bold enough to say, but attacked as the far East is now, on all sides at once, by the trade, science and religion of the West, the hour cannot be far distant. The boy is undoubtedly living whose cld age will see Japan, China, Tartary and Persia cobwebbed with railways and telegraphs and hail the surrender of Mohammedan and Buddhist heathenism in what are now the citadels of their power. We are forced by the amazing rapidity and stupendous importance of its events to place this very year in a ratio of ten to one as compared with any that have preceded it, in a century any ten years of which have been equal to a hundred of foregoing time. For a moment let us recall the outline of late events. In the HERALD of April 3 we published a translation in full (from our latest files then received from Italy) of the despatch from the Marquis de Banneville, the French ambassador at Rome, to Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, setting forth details of the interview between him and Cardinal Antonelli, in which the latter dignitary communicated the reply of Pope Pius IX. to Napoleon's remonstrance on the subject of infallibility.

"Should it please God," was the language of Pius as repeated by his Premier to the French ambassador, "to reserve us for martyrdom, His will be done! But we have not got so far on yet, Mr. Ambassador; and the Emperor well knows that his crown is suspended by the same thread that upholds our tiara. Say to my dear son Daru, that I send him my benediction."

At the time of publication some persons doubted the authenticity of this document. but its credibility was stoutly maintained by several of the Parisian and Italian papers, and also by the German Allgemeine Zeitung, and was never authoritatively denied. Moreover, subsequent events singularly justified it, and we may safely conclude that—si non é vero é ben' trovato-the story was well invented, even if not strictly true.

But, observe the sequel! The few months from April to September are but just gone by ; the leaves that were budding then are not vet sere, and le! the infallibility dogma has been decreed, the Council has scattered to all lands. the empire of France exists no longer, the republic of France is alive again, Germany is victorious against tyranny, is united completely and is the arbiter of Europe; the standards of Italy flutter on the hills in sight of Rome, if, indeed, they do not at this hour wave grandly over the battlements of the Castle of St. Angelo and above the dome of St. Peter's; the Supreme Pontiff, in ceasing to be sole ruler of the old city of Romule becomes the guest and protégé of the entire civilized world; the democratic tricolor begins to climb the towers of Madrid and Lisbon, of Milan, Florence and Buda-Pesth, and Switzerland, who but vesterday from her loftiest reaks could descry naught but royal and imperial insignia around her limits, now sees the banners of kindred republics starting up all along her western and southern horizon. The Roman Council, the downfall of the Gallie empire, the dawn of the European republican day, the unification of Italy and of the German Fatherland-such are the four grand acts in the mighty drama of this wondrous year that we have already witnessed. What shall the fifth and the most glorious give us for the olimax? Let us hope that it may be the disbandment of huge standing armies from the Atlantic to the Danube, and the fraternization

THE PRESIDENT has sent a note to Minister Bancroft, at Berlin, informing him that while we cannot become entangled in any foreign complications we are willing to join with the other nations in any overtures for peace. Let all our foreign negotiations be peaceful. Holding ourselves aloof, as we do, from foreign complications, and unaffected as we are by questions of the balance of power in Europe, and disinterested as we naturally are in the settlement of the pending war, except so far as questions of humanity and our sympathies for republicanism are concerned, our propositions will be received without the doubt and suspicion that would attach to them otherwise, and which attach now to the negotiations of all the other nations of Europe.

GERMANY NOT PRUSSIA.-It is regarded by the representatives of the North German Confederation that the conquered territories taken from France must be given to Germany and not to Prussia individually. Alsace and Lorraine shall not be held as appanages of the Prussian crown, for they have been bought with the blood of all Germany. This little point may not be seen in the same light by Prussia. Out of the difference may grow something else. If what Prussia takes from France is to prove a bone of contention in Germany she had better let France keep it.

A ROBBER was discovered and captured in the Court of General Sessions yesterday while quietly scanning the proceedings from a spectator's point of view in a case of highway robbery in which he is charged with being an accomplice. The law does not seem to have much terror for these scoundrels; in fact, it is probable that they go to the law courts to study up little legal quibbles by means of which they may prove an alibi, as Tony Weller had it, when their turn comes.

THEORAPHIC NEWS.

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Loss of the British Iron-Clad War Steamer Captain.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS PERISHED.

Telegraphy by Three Transatlantic Cables.

OUTRAGE AND ARMS IN IRELAND.

ENGLAND

Loss of Her Blajesty's Ship Captain-"Al Handen Perished.

LONDON, Sept. 9-5 P. M. The city has just been startled with the report that the new iron-plated war steamer Captain has been lost.

No details have been received.

The News Confirmed.

LONDON, Sept. 9-6 P. M. The report of the loss of the British iron-plated war steamer Captain, which we heard in circulation here this afternoon, has been fully confirmed at Lloyd's. The disaster occurred off Cape Finisterre, on the coast of France.

All hands on board, amounting to five hundred in number, were lost,

The Captain was one of the finest vessels in the British navy. She was constructed in 1868 by the Lairds for the government, and was considered a very fine spectmen of the turret style of monitor. and has seen a good deat of cruising service during her brief career.

Captain Cowper Coles Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 9-Night. Captain Cowner Coles, Lord Northbrook and a son of Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, went down with the iron-clad Captain.

Outrage and Arms.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1870. The body of Patrick Fitzgerald was found near Dungavan, Ireland, to-day. It is supposed he was shot for political reasons.

Forty breech-loaders and a large quantity of ammunition were discovered and seized by the police of Cork to-day. No arrests were made.

Three Transatiantic Cables at Work LONDON, Sept. 9, 1870. The French cable between St. Pierre and Duxbury is now repaired and the tests are perfect.

All three of the Atiantic cables are now in complete working order.

BAVARIA.

The Faculty Against Infallibility.

MUNICH, Sept. 9, 1870.
Twenty-six German professors of law and medicine have added their signatures to the protest of the theological faculty against the results of Ecumenical Conneil.

NEW ZEALAND

Collision at Sea and Great Loss of Life. New Zealand papers state that the steamsh Fauranga collided with a coal ketch near Auckland. New Zealand, on the 23d of July. Both vessels foundered immediately. Eighteen lives were lost Letters from England reached Auckland July 15, via San Francisco, nine days before the letters of the same date were received via the Suez Canal.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Celebration of the 15th of August-Illness of the Queen Dewnger.

HONOLULU, August 24, } A solemn To Down was sung here in the Catholic Cathedral in commemoration of the fete of Napo-

cers of the American steamer Jamestown were present. ent.
The volcano of Maunaisa exhibits signs of another emption. Since the violent carthquake of the 7th heavy rains have provailed.

The Metcail plantation has been sold for \$45,000. The Queen Dowager is dangerously ill.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Attempt to Destroy a German Vessel at Sen-Saleide of the Captain-Troubic in the Bank of Nova Scotin.

Captain Ractz, of the German bark Hermann arrived here on Wednesday in a schooner and rethat his vessel had suffered so much in a gale that he had abandoned her. she sunk soon afterwards. Yesterday an American fishing vessel brought the Her-mann into port with severt holes bored in her bottom. Captain Raetz went to the woods and hanged himself on hearing of the circum-stances. He also took poison. The crew of the Hermana have been arrested. She had a cargo of coal for Boston. coal for Boston.

There is more trouple in the Bank of Nova Scotia.
The directors have refused to allow the shareholders' committee to examine all their books, alleging that there are certain books open only to directors.

Discovery of a Large Cave in Bear River Valley. Corinne, Utah, Sept. 7, 1870.

A party of men engaged on the new road to con acct Coch Valley with Bear River Valley discovered a huge natural cave, with a stream of water running through toward the entrance. Some of the party, with lights, penetrated the cave the distance of about two miles, without discovering any other outlet. In some places the roof of the cave was so high it could not be seen with the lights they had. They intend shortly to explore the natural wonder thereogality.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Closing of the New England Fair-Accident on the Race Track-Two Valuable Horses MANCHESTER, Sept. 9, 1870.

The New England fair closed to-day after the most successful exhibition ever given. Senator Patterson delivered the closing address, followed by remarks from Governor Stearns. The receipts of

the fair amount to between \$23,000 and \$24,000, and the expenses, including prendums, to about \$19,000. The attendance to-day was not large. At the aftermon trotting, for horses that never beat 2:55, there were six entries. The first purse, \$250, was won by Frosty, owned by John Tyler, of West Lebanon. Time—2:43, 2:44, 2:41¼ and 2:33¼.

The stallion race and purse of \$150 was won by L. W. Ray's Cross of Manchester.

This forenoon the stallions Lexington, owned by J. Tyler & Co., of Claremont, N. H., and Lucius Speck, owned by C. C. Smith, of Corinth, Vt., while exercising on the race track, each going in opposite directions, collided, instantly kniting the latter horse, the shalt penetrating his vitals. Lexington has a shaft wound in his breast and right foreleg broken and will have to be killed. Both were valuable herses.

AGHATIC.

The Race at Providence Between the Nassau Club of New York and the Narraganset Won by the Former.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9, 1870. The race on Seekonk river, at this city, last evening, between the Nassau Club, of New York, and the Narraganset Club, of this city, distance three miles, was won by the former by thirty-six seconds. The Nassaw time was 16m. 35s. CALIFCANIA.

Destruction of the Town of Port Wine by Fire-End of the Sacramento Printers SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6, 1870.

The principal portion of the town of Port Wire, county, California, was burned on the 1st

inst. Twenty-two buildings were destroyed. The printers' strike, which was renewed in Sacramento after its defeat here, has plso totally failed. The Sacramento Typographical Union not only for-mally receded from the demands for which they struck, but also adopted a resolution absolving their member-fam the obligation not to work in the same offices with non-members (technically called "rats") and suspending indefinitely all the rules of the Union.

the Union.

The refusal of several California newspapers to re-employ any strikers has thrown many men out of work, and makes a demand for thoroughly competent compositors who have had no part in the movement.

Movements of General Sherman-San Francisco Election-Shipping in San Francisco Harber.

SAN PRANCISCO, Sept. 8, 1870. General Sherman arrived here yesterday evening and received a grand reception. The Pioneers' Society and militia turned out to meet him. Flags were displayed on buildings and shipping and the

city presented a holiday appearance.

General Sherman to-day inspected the harbor fortifications. He to-morrow participates in an excursion with the Society of Pioneers, in honor of the admission of California into the Union.

The election passed off quietly yesterday. Over 20,000 votes were polled. The taxpayers' ticket was elected with two exceptions, Austin, democrat, heing elected Collector, and Rosenfeldt, democrat, Fire Commissioner. There was more "scratching" than usual. The remittances to New York by railroad last week amounted to \$460,000, principally in silver

There are over 53,000 tons of disengaged tonnage in the harbor. Twenty-eight vessels from domestic, Atlantic and foreign ports, with full cargoes, have arrived within a week.

PENNSYL VANIA.

Fire in Philadelphin-Military Courtestes. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1870. A fire last evening destroyed the large building used for manufacturing purposes on Race street.

below Third street. The total loss is about \$50,000.

which is divided among a great number of small manufacturers, ivory turners, pearl button makers, cutiory granders and pattern makers.

The Albany Cadets partook of a banquet last night at the Continental Hotel, tendered by the National Guards of this city. The cadets left for home this morning.

A MADMAN'S MANIA.

Furious Attack on a Family by a Suppose Combat.

Towards nightfall on Thursday last the little township of Ewing, near Trenton, N. J., was startled by the announcement that a madman was in the vicinity, terrifying the children by his wild demeanor. Every door was closed as fast as his arrival made known. In a few minutes he appeared before the house of Patrick Tracy with big stones in his fists, and commenced pelting them at the walls and door. Tracy was about to rush forth upon him when he found that it would be no easy matter to conquer him. He accordingly placed his airlighted wife in the room, locked the door, and ran through a back entrance for assistance. A gentleman named Augustus immediately loaded his double barrelled gun and hastened back with Tracy. He scarcely had time to scan the assailant when the latter rushed frantically towards him, threw him to the ground, and, wresting the weapon from his hands, was about to present it to his head. Tracy caught the gun, however, and a desperate struggle ensued, in the course of which the maniac received several severe blows on the head. When he found that he could not retain his hold of the gun he selzed a stone, and with one blow mashed the hand of Augustus. After an obstinate contest they subdued him, and he retreated hastily from the spot. Tracy and Augustus were too much exhausted to pursue him, but went before Justice Mills, of Trenton, to procure a warrant for the man's arrest. He was committed to the county jati. door. Tracy was about to rush forth upon him

MURBER AT A CAMP MEETING.

Milesburg, Pa.-Cries of Murder Interrupt the Prayers of Worshippers. MILESBURG, Pa., Sept. 9, 1870.

The Methodists of Centre county, Pa., held their camp meeting this year at Milesburg, a village located not far from the large lumber town of Williamsport, and near the border line of this State. Much profit and happiness attended the gathering, and everything passed off satisfactorily till Wednes and everything passed off satisfactorily till Wednesday evening last, when a sad tragedy threw a gloom over the assemblage. The sun had just gone down, the lamms upon the ground had been lighted and the concourse of visitors had gathered around the pastor's cottage, and were engaged in prayer, when a similishrick was heard from a spot not far from the speaker's stand, and cries of "murder" rent the air. The prayer was brought to a close, and the assembled party repaired to the place whence the cries proceeded. There iay a man stretched at full length in his own gore. He bled profusely from a terrible gash in the left side in the region of the heart, another in the stomach and another upon the left cheek. He was evidently in the agones of death, and in reply to questions put to him only found strength to gasp that his name was Dennis Yorick and his home at Erush Valley. questions put to that his hame was Dennis Yorick and that his hame was Dennis Yorick and Erush Valley.

Brush Valley.

Brom the bystanders the following particulars of From the bystanders the following particulars of From the bystanders that been on

that his name was Dennis Yorick and his home at Brush Valley.

From the bystanders the following particulars of the affray were gleaned:—

A party of roughs from Whilamsport had been on the ground gil day, and had tried several times to disturb the proceedings of the meeting. In one instance they had insulied a young hay in attendance at the meeting while she lingered upon the skirt of the camp meeting ground. At another time they created a disturbance in front of a tent in which religious worship was being held. Yorick had met some members of this party in his perambulations through the woods and had remonstrated with them for their conduct. Hard words ensued and one of the party, Warren by name, swore that he would have Yorick's life. Yorick thought nothing of the threat until he saw Warren, much under the induces of liquor, approach him with a large carving kinte. As soon as he had got up to him the man drew the knife and plunged it three times into Yorick's body, inflicting the injuries described.

The murderer was too drank at the time of the commission of the deed to know what he was about. The sight of blood and of a dying man seemed to bring him to his senses. As soon as he realized the exettenent which prevailed at the time he managed to escape.

At last accounts he had not been arrested. Vigornanaged to escape.

At last accounts he had not been arrested. Vigorous efforts are being made to secure him, and large rewards are offered for his capture.

While working on a five story building yesterday Frederick Schmidt, aged thirty-five years, of Yorkville, was precipilated to the ground. The unfortuwhen it was discovered that both legs and arms had been broken by the fall. He was conveyed to the German Hosoltal by his littleds, where he lies in a

PRECOCIOUS IMITATORS.

Last evening William Wolenbar, aged twelve year of 5.7 East Sixteenth street, and Michael Gilligan, aged eleven years, of No. 509 same streer, became involved in a quarrel, when Gilligan stabbed Wolen-bar in the back, inflicting a serious but not danger-ous wound. The young candidate for State Prison matriculation was looked up in the West Twenty-second street station house.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MABRET.—LONDON, Sept. 9-5 P. M.—Consols closed at 22 for money and 22½ for the account. American securities quiet. United States involventy bonds, 1852, 83½, 1895, old, 25½, old, 25

the week have been 76,000 bales, of which 24,000 were American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVELPOOL, Sept. 9.—The market for yards and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable and causes a duheas in the cotton market.

LIVERPOOL BERADEUUFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—5 P. M.—Wheat, 9s. 10d. per cental for California white; 7 or red winter, and 9s. 3d. as. 4d. for red winter, and 9s. 3d. as. 4d. for red winter for European.

The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, of which 23,500 were American. Flour, 23s. per bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 3d. per quarter for European. Peas, 5ds. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—5 P. M.—The market is dull. Port dull. Lard quiet.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 9.—5 bin-seed oil firmer at 253 per ton. Sperm oil dull at 279 a 280 per ton. Linased cakes dull at 210 lis. a 210 lis. per ton. Intalion of this oblong for reading. Spirits petroleum, la. 14 per gallon. Tallow quiet and steady. Linased oil from.

WASHINGTON.

American Mediation Between the European Belligerents.

Reception of Foreign Ministers by the President.

Collection of Taxes on Dividends.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1870.

Cabinet Meeting. At a Cabinet meeting tp-day, shortly after twelve o'clock, the following were present:—Secretaries Fish, Robeson, Cox, Acting Secretary Richardson the latter also representing Attorney General-First Assistant Postmaster General Marshall, American Mediation Between the European

Belligerents.
The Cabinet to-day talked over the Franco-Prus sian war question, and finally agreed-which has already been done—that a despatch be sent to Minister Bancroft in reply to one from him, in which this government says, in substance, that while we cannot act in connection with other na-tions, yet, if our good offices should be requested by the belligerents we would be happy to lend them, with a view to bringing out a peace between two great Powers with which we have traditional

Movements of the President. The President is stopping while here with Secre-tary Robeson at the residence of the latter. He will leave in the nine o'clock train to-night for Long Branch. During the morning a considerable num-ber of visitors were at the White House, but on account of a large amount of public business requiring the President's personal attention none but representatives of the Cabinet were received. The President visited the War Department this morning at an early hour on business with Inspector Genera Schriver, who, in the absence of Secretary Beiknap, ts performing the duties of Secretary of War.

Foreign Ministers Presented to the President. President Don Joaquin Godoy as Envoy and Minister Pieutpotentiary of the Republic of Chile, and Señor D. Santiago Perez as Minister Resident of the United States of Colombia.

The following addresses and replies were delivered on the occasion :-

REMARKS OF THE CHILIAN MINISTER. Mr. Godoy addressed the President as follows:—

Mr. Godoy addressed the President as follows:—

Mr. Fresident—The government of the republic of Chile has directed me to place in your hands the autograph letter which I have the honor to prosent you, whereby I am accredited to your Excellency as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Your Excellency will see that the mission with which I have been honored is an expression of the lively and constant solicitude which animates my government to maintain, and it possible to increase and strengthen, the friendly relations which have so long existed between the republic of Chile and the one over which your Excellency so wisely and happily presides. It is the first and most pleasing of my instructions to express the cordini wishes of the government and people of Chile as well as for the increased happiness of your Excellency and the continued prosperity of this powerful nation. It is to me a high honor to be the interpreter of these sincere feelings to your Excellency, and it is no less an honor that you permit me to assure you at this time that my efforts shall be unremitting to render myself worthy of the mission which has been confided to me and to show my gratitude for your friendly interest to the republic of chile and her allies, who are indebted tofyou for recent and unequivocal evidences of regard, and finally hope to have the honor of meriting your good will. If, as I earnessty hope, these are crowned with success, it will be due, rather than to my feeble though decided co-operation, to the favorable reception extended to them by your excellency.

The President replied:— Mr. Godoy addressed the President as follows:-

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. The President replied:-

Mr. Goday—I receive with pleasure your credentials as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Picnipotentiary of the republic of Chile. It will be an agreeable duty for me to reciprocate the kind spirit on the part of your government which you say has led to your mission. The United States takes a special and fively microst in the welfar and spirit on the part of your government which you say has led to your mission. The United States takes a special and fively interest in the welfare and happiness of the republics of the hemisphere which were formerly dependencies of Spain, and heartily trusis that the relations between Chile and her allies on the one side and the mother country on the other, which for some time past have been hostile in a technical sense only, may, with your participation, be restored to a condition of lasting peace and codiality. For that desirable end I shall carnestly cooperate.

ADDRESS OF THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER. Mr. Perez addressed the President as follows:-

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Mr. the easily surmounted. Such will be the case in the most important negotiations for inter-oceanic communication by a ship canal—an undertaking to whose colossal magnitude must be attributed the deficiencies arising in the compact previous to the starting of the work. While a complete previous to the starting of the work. While a com-plete and quick agreement upon all the questions to be settled by that treaty ought not to be expected immediately, still the debate, laborious as it has been, must certainly demonstrate in its satisfactory result that in this, as in every-ting class, all just demands are compatible, and all legitimate interests may work harmoniously.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S REPLY. To Mr. Perez the President replied:-

To Mr. Perez the President replied:—
Mr. Perez.—I am pleased to receive you as the Minister Resident here of the United States of Colombia. It is not to be doubted that that high honor has been worthly bestowed. Your remarks upon its character show that you propose to enter upon the discharge of the trust with the full understanding of its responsibilities and in a spirit of candor and good will. It shall be my purpose to meet you in the same spirit and to endeavor to cause any questions which may be pending or which may arise between our respective governments to be adjusted upon a basis satisfactory to both. The important negotiation to which you allude justifies the fullest and calmest deliberation for its conclusion. It is to be hoped that, notwithstanding the protracted character of that negotiation, it may result in a measure which will insure a successful accomplishment of its great object.

Mr. Perez, the new Minister from Colombia.

Mr. Perez, the new Minister from Colombia. atthough a young man, has filled high positions in his own country for several years. He is devoted to the cause of education and to literary pursuits. He edited in 1868 the Mensajero, a newspaper which was at the time considered the chief cause of the impeachment and trial of President Mosquera. Mr. Perez enjoys a high reputation for honesty and talent, and comes warmly recommended by General Hurlbut, American Minister at Bogota. Contributions to the Rawlins Fund.

A statement has been copied into certain newspa pers that James Pisk, Jr., or his partner, Jay Gould aid a thousand dollars subscription to the Pres dent last year to the fund for the family of the late General Rawlins. There is not only authority for emphatically contradicting this statement, but th additional fact has been ascertained that more than double that amount was contributed by the Presi dent. He has, as trustee, invested \$38,500 for Mrs Rawlins in registered bonus, besides paying \$5,000

Notes of the National Gold Banks. There is occasionally a spasmodic effort to/con-vince people that the law establishing gold banks is ambiguous, and that the notes of these banks being redeemable in gold can be used in paying customs duties. Acting Secretary Richardson is called upon to answer innumerable letters upon this subject whereas reference to the law will show that it is not in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to re-

ceive these notes in any possible way save as proded by law, which explicitly directs that they shall be received in all parts of the United States for anything or everything except for dates on imports and interest on the public debt. What room there is for speculation as to the propability of the courts deciding differ ently it is difficult for sensible people

The English Mission. The President has not yet designated a successor to Mr. Mottey, nor will any name be announced un-

til it be known that the verson to whom the infission may be offered will accept?

Work on the New York Post Office. The Secretary of the Treasury, after a full and personal examination, has approved the contracts for the granite work on the new Post Office at New York city. In accordance with the authority given him at the last session of Congress he has decided to extend the contracts to the entire building, be-lieving that they are most favorable to the government. The contractors have been ordered to proceed with the work on the superstructure, and therefore, under any circumstances, there need be no practical delay. The work on the building will be continued so long as the appropriation permits. Secretary Boutwell, instead of delaying the work for financial reasons, as has been alleged, has directed the supervising architect to push it as far and as rapidly as the means will permit. Any delay, therefore, on the progress of the work has not therefore been chargeable to the department, and the course of Mr. Boutwell is regarded as a complete vindication of the supervising architect and a denial of the charges brought against him in Congress last winter.

The Impecunious Party Press. The limitation of government advertising by act of Congress has developed the impecuniosity of a number of papers friendly to the administration. and appeals are frequently received here for govern-ment patronage of this character. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to such a request from the editor of an Ogdensburg journal, to-day stated that the department had scarcely any advertising now to issue from the Treasury Department proper, and that he was unable to comply with the

Expected Return of General Sheridan. The President has not received any letter from General Sheridan since his arrival in Europe, but stated to-day that he expected him back some time

The Unexpended Appropriation Muddle-A Question of Official Etiquette.

The recent letters of Comptroller Taylor criticising

the acts of Acting Attorney General Talbot has raised the question whether the act establishing the Department of Justice, which went into effect on July 1, 1870, conflicts with that section of the act of July 23, 1868, which provides that in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the head of any executive department of the government the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties of such head until a successor be appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. The act creating the Department of Justice provides that in absence of the Attorney General Solicitor General shall have power to exercise all the duties of that office. As no Solicitor General has yet been appointed it is contended that Assistant Attorney General Taibot was legally the Acting Attorney General, and that the Comptroller had already recognized him as such by countersigning warrants drawn by him on the Treasury in that capacity. Hence his animadversions upon the opinion of Mr. Talbot concerning unexpended balinces might be considered as a reflection upon the dignity of that office. The President to-day stated that he had carefully read Mr. Talbot's opinion and did not consider that it conflicted with that of Attorney General Akerman, and when he returns the entire subject will be referred that all the obstacles preventing the progress of the work on government buildings would be removed. The fact is, this subject has become an intolerable annovance, not only to the department, but to men bers of Congress throughout the country, and letters are almost daily received here from prominent republican Congressmen stating that it was never intended that the law should be as sweeping in its provisions as it has been construct

The Alaska Seal Flaheries. In February last the President, for the protection of the seal fisheries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, issued an executive order prohibiting the importation and use of firearms and ammunition into and within these islands. The Alaska Commercial Company, having since received a contract for the exclusive use of these fisheries, in fitting out their expedition at San Francisco were notified by the collector of the port that they could not, under this order, take with them anything in the shape of firearms. This statement having been laid before the President yesterday, he to-day modified the order so as to permit the company to take a limited quantity of firearms and ammunition, subject to the discretion of the revenue officers there and such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. It may be an interesting fact to know that the seals of these fisheries were driven by the use of firearms away from that locality, and that the greatest caution has since been exerted in winning them back. Hence the stringency of the order.

Collection of Taxes on Dividends and In-

section fifteen of the act of July 14, 1870, to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, provides that there shall be levied and collected for and during the year 1871 a tax of two and one-half per centum on the amount of all interest or coupons paid on bonds or on any other evidences of debt issued and payable in one or more years after date by any of the corporations in said sections enumerated, and also on the amount of all dividends, incomes and gains declared after the passage of the act by any bank, saving institution, trust, insurance, railroad. canal, turnpike, canal navigation and slackwater companies, wherever and whenever the same shall be payable. Owing to the peculiar phraseology of the section the Internal Revenue Office rules no tax is to be withheld upon the interest or conpous of said companies falling due during the last five months of the curernt calendar year, but that in the annual income returns in March next, for also rules that the tax upon dividends during the same period accrues at the rate of two and one-half per cent, but for a similar reason the law providing that it shall be collected during the year 1371, it should not be assessed and collected until the expiration of the present year. A circular of instructions to this effect will be immediately prepared and sent to all the revenue officers throughout the country.

Blackmailing Clerks for Political Purposes. A committee of the Pennsylvania Republican Association to-day waited upon Secretary Cox and amicably discussed the collection of voluntary subscriptions for campaign purposes in the Interior voted friend of the civil service reform and that his ambition was to establish it on the same basis as is carried out by the English government. He understood, when the committee before presented their request, that subscriptions would be exacted in accordance with the plans proposed and partially carried out by the Congressional Committee. He would not sanction such political interference with his clerical force, but if the Pennsylvania committee simply desired to solicit voluntary subscriptions he was willing that the privilege should be accorded them. The correspondence between the Secretary and this committee has been of the most satisfactory character. Of course the action of the Secretary is loudly praised by his subordinates. Prosperity of the South and West.

Letters received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency indicate that after the cotton crop and other produce of the South and West shall be there will be a greater abundance or money in those sections and that the demand for panking facilities will be more urgent. Appointments by the President.

The following appointments were made to-day by the President:-

agent in New Moxico; Jasper A. Viail, of Iowa, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana; Fellows D, Fease, of Montana, Indian agent for the Crow tribe, Montana; U. U. McCauley, Indian agent for the Biackfeet and neighboring tribes, vice L. L. Biake, removed; Charles S, Jones, of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, In Jian "gent for the Finthend and other confederate tribes of 1. "disais in Montana Territory, vice W. M. Macaniey.

Mr. J. Cramer, of Kentucky, was appointed the resident Minister of the United Stat sat Denmark; Abner A. Addey of New York, Secre. "For Legation at Madrid; William A. Page, of Virg. "di, consul at Fort Seitl. Egypt: samuel H. Kingman, consul at Brindiss; Thomas H. Brady, of Indiana, co. "asul at St. Thomas, West Indies; John H. Stewart, of "asul at St. Thomas, West Indies; John H. Stewart, of "asul at St. Thomas, Consul at Lepsier Henry Fox, consul at Flythouth; Raiph Abertrombie, consul at Tumbe." Peru.

Health of Treasurer Spinner. Treasurer Spinner is again very sick and unable

o attend his official duties. European Poace Congress. Despatches received here last night from London state that a Peace Congress will assemble at Vienna on Saturday next.

Personal. Secretary Boutwell will return to Washington be about a week or ten days, when the acting Secretary of the Treasury will return to Massachusetts and resume his legal duties as Judge of the Probate Court.

OBITUARY.

Captain Cowper Coles. Among those lost with the British iron-ctad Captain, the sinking of which is reported by cable this morning, is Captain Cowper Coles, of the Royal Navy. He was a son of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants, and was born in 1819. 1830 he entered the mavy, serving with signat ability on various stations. At the outbreak of the war with Russia he was sent to the Crimea, and in the assault on Schastopol in October, 1854, greatly distinguished nimself by the skiltul mauner in which he handled his ship, the Agamenton. For his services on this occasion he was highly praised by Admiral Sir E. Lyons. Subsequently, at Kerich and in the operations in the Sea of Azof, Captala Coles also made reputation. In 1855 he devised, a plan for the construction of shot-proof rafes, which was submitted to a board of officers, which was submitted to a board of officers, which was submitted to a board of the cartying out of his conception. The war, however, soon ceasing, his plans were never completed. In November, 1855, he conceived the idea of protecting guns by shields, and our years later, on the suggestion of Sir J. Brunel, placed the shield and gun upon a turn-table. This was the origin of the further system, which was first used in the Royal Sovereign iron-clad, and has since been adopted in all the other vessels of the British navy. This improvement gave Captain Coles a reputation in all the naval Powers of the world. Ortmea, and in the assault on Schastopol in October,

HAVAL INTER GENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 4870. The steamer Brooklyn, which sailed from Philadelphia on Wednesday, reached Norfolk this morning, and after being supplied with ordnance stores will leave for the European squadron.
Lentenant L. Tanner has been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Commander Thomas S. Fillebrown has been detached as a member of the Board of Exammers and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment. Master John T. Suillyan has been detached from the receiving ship Vermont and placed on waiting orders.

The appointment of Rear Admiral Stephen C. Rowan to be vice admiral of the United States Navy. In place of Porter, promoted to be admiral, promotes Commodore Thornton Jenkins, Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, to be rear admiral; Captain J. R. M. Mulianey to be commodore Commander Edward Simpson to be captain, and Lieutenant Commander A. P. Cooke to be commander.

By the retirement of Commodore John B. Marchand, in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Captain C. R. P. Roogers is promoted to the grade of commodore; Commander William G. Temple to the grade of captain, and Lieutenant Commander. delphia on Wednesday, reached Norfolk this morn-

While William McIntosh, aged nineteen years, of No. 74 Forsyth street, was employed yesterday oiling the machinery in Swift's planing mills, at No. 100 Norfolk street, he was drawn into the machinery and the left arm torn from the shoulder. The Tenta ward police sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Bost Newspaper in the

Country.
The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by the Cable up to the hour of publication of the Great European War; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Mex-ico, Sandwich Islands and other points. It also con-tains the Current News of the Week; Amusements; Obituary Notices; Artistic; Fashionable; Sporting and Religious Intelligence; Washington News: Edtorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day: Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets: Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and ac-counts of all the important and interesting events

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A Medical Wonder-Hyatt's Life Balsam Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also Scrofula, Erg-sipelas, Salt Rheum, Pinoles, Blotches, old Uters, Fover Sores, the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, Mercarial Compiaints, Debitity, Liver and Kidneys, 4c. tainly cured by the great purifier.

It has cured a hundred thousand cases of these and similar diseases. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases, and it has cured very many of the severest cases of Caneer. Cancer.
HYATT'S LIPE BALSAM cure! Willet Jarels, Eeq., 271
Hicks street. Brooklyn, of deep and terrible there on the
leg after his physicians bad decided that amputation was

Hicks street. Brooklyn, of decided that amputation was leg after his physicians bad decided that amputation was necessary to save life.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. B. Holly, officethe physics attract. residence 171 Madison street, of a terrifical structure of the physics of the physics attracts. HYATTS LIFE BAISAGE three Mills of a terrific size, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—F. B. Couway, Esq., trageding, Fark theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., was cured by HYATTS LIFE BALSAM of severe Chronic Rheumatism after the best medical practitioners of Europe and America bad failed best medical practitioners of the state of t Springer, 188 Broome street, of Indiammatory Rheumatter of so severe a character that he became deranged. He could not lift his hand to his head, and was confined to his be-

Principal depot 246 Grand street, New York; \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent everywhere by A .- Gentlemen's Hats, Fall Styles for 1876, are now ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID's manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

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A .- Out-Knox's Fall Style of Gents' Hats. A—Restorer America—For the Haiv. Clear is crystal. Unequalled by any preparation hitherto submitted to the notice of the public in this division of the globe. Sold verywhere.

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A. Fall and Winter Styles of Gentlemen's now ready, at VAIL'S Manufacturer, 145 Fulton street. Congress and Empire Spring Company's Depot for CONGRESS, EMPIRE and other Mineral Spring Waters, 94 Chambers street, near Broadway. Free delivertes daily, city and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dyc.-Sold applied at his wig and scale factors, No. 6 Aster House.

Decidedly the Nicest Hat of the Season is DAVID'S Fall Styles of Gantlemen's Hats, just out. Sales-room, 2006, Broadway, near Duane street. Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is certain cure for it. Depot 46 Chil strest, New York.

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